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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
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INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STUDY AND PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE

Veterinary medicine and veterinary science deal primarily with the prevention and treatment of the diseases and injuries of domestic animals and poultry, and the supply and control of food and other products derived from them for man's use. The veterinarian is also called on for advice in regard to breeding, feeding, and hygienic management of livestock, including poultry. Thus it will be seen that there is a wide field for his services with the food and fur-producing animals, horses, poultry, and pets.

Opportunities

Veterinary medicine is generally conceded to be less crowded than are most of the other professions, and seniors in veterinary colleges upon graduation have had little difficulty in getting placed advantageously in a variety of types of work. Private practice attracts the majority of veterinarians. Government service, particularly the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Army, is next in importance; and, in the aggregate, a considerable number of veterinarians are employed in State and municipal services, in teaching, and in commercial work such as the preparation of veterinary biologics.

United States Agricultural Research Service

The Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has a unique place in veterinary medicine as one of the chief forces in promoting a demand for the services of veterinarians, and in raising the standards of the profession in training and efficiency. Its veterinarians must be graduates of veterinary colleges maintaining the requirements necessary to be listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Civil Service Commission as accredited veterinary colleges. The U. S. Civil Service Commission conducts examinations for openings, and the salary of a veterinarian without professional experience begins at \$5200.00 per annum. The salary of those with at least one year of professional experience subsequent to graduation begins at \$5440.00 per annum. The purpose of the livestock programs of this organization is to build up and protect the livestock industry in the United States by controlling or stamping out certain animal diseases by application of suitable measures, by extensive research in breeding and development of improved types of animals and by inspection activities in the field, at stockyards, and at ports of entry. These protective measures include the control or eradication of animal diseases such as tuberculosis, brucellosis or Bang's disease, cattle-tick or splenic fever, hog cholera, swine erysipelas, sheep and cattle scabies, anthrax, and glanders. Supervision is maintained over the production and distribution of anti-hog cholera serum and other veterinary biological products; also the preparation of canned wet foods for dogs, cats and other carnivora. Meat Inspection is one of the largest single employers of veterinarians. It conducts Federal meat inspection at establishments engaged in shipping meat or meat food products in interstate or foreign commerce and those supplying Federal agencies.

(over)

American Veterinary Medical Association

The American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is a national professional organization established in 1863. The Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association is its official organ.

License to Practice

All the States and the District of Columbia, also the provinces of Canada, have laws regulating the practice of veterinary medicine, and these must be complied with before veterinarians can legally engage in the practice of their profession. Licensing tests or examinations are offered periodically for candidates to qualify as practitioners. Registration is generally required, and such registration is usually with the State board of veterinary medical examiners located at the State capitol.

Veterinary Education

The first veterinary school was established in Lyons, France, in 1761. In the United States little attention was given to veterinary education until 1855-1860, when short-lived schools appeared in Boston and in Philadelphia. Since then schools have sprung up, lasted varying lengths of time, and have closed. In 1918 there were 23 schools -- 12 private and 11 publicly supported. When requirements for Government positions increased, the private schools could not meet the additional demands and were gradually forced to close. The accredited colleges currently in operation which offer degrees in veterinary medicine are listed below. All, except the University of Pennsylvania and Tuskegee Institute, which receive State aid, are land-grant colleges or universities receiving Federal appropriations for support. Most of the State veterinary colleges developed out of veterinary courses offered to agricultural students. For information on entrance requirements to the veterinary colleges, tuition and fees, etc., prospective students should secure the latest catalog of the school in which they are interested. (There are no accredited night schools or correspondence courses in veterinary medicine.) The United States Government conducts no schools or courses in veterinary medicine.

Accredited Colleges of Veterinary Medicine in the United States and Canada

ALABAMA:	Tuskegee Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee, Alabama Alabama Polytechnic Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine, Auburn, Alabama
CALIFORNIA:	University of California, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis, California
COLORADO:	Colorado A. & M. College, School of Veterinary Medicine, Fort Collins, Colorado
GEORGIA:	University of Georgia, School of Veterinary Medicine, Athens, Georgia
ILLINOIS:	University of Illinois, College of Veterinary Medicine, Urbana, Illinois
IOWA:	Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Ames, Iowa
KANSAS:	Kansas State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Manhattan, Kansas
MICHIGAN:	Michigan State College, School of Veterinary Medicine, East Lansing, Michigan
MINNESOTA:	University of Minnesota, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Minneapolis Minnesota

MISSOURI: University of Missouri, School of Veterinary Medicine, Columbia,
Missouri
NEW YORK: Cornell University, New York State Veterinary College, Ithaca,
New York
OHIO: Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine, Columbus,
Ohio
OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma A. & M. College, School of Veterinary Medicine, Stillwater,
Oklahoma
PENNSYLVANIA: University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania
TEXAS: Texas A. & M. College, School of Veterinary Medicine, College Station,
Texas
WASHINGTON: State College of Washington, College of Veterinary Medicine, Pullman,
Washington
CANADA: University of Toronto, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ontario,
Canada

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